The Polynesian says that the Commis-The Polynesian says that the Commis-coner of the United States called officially at the Foreign Office, on the 14th, making known the view; of his Government in regard to the past, present and future position of these Islands. The communica-tion was of a nature tending to fortify the King in the permanent enjoyment of his sovereign rights. In purport was immediately forwarded to the King by a special messenger. On the same afternoon His Majesty embarked under a royal salute from the Battery on the Hill, in his new yacht, to make a tour inroughout the Islands.

The Polynesian, is speaking of the dis-

The Polynesian, is speaking of the dis-sters which have occurred to the whaling fleet this season, holds the following language:

The whaling fleet is having a hard time of it this reason, but we are happy to notice that some of those more recently arrived, have done much better than it was feared any would do, after learning the disasters which had attended many of the ships, and the quantity of he with which the northern cruising grounds were obstructed at the beginning of the

As but few of the shipe are yet in, we hope they are kept away by good luck, and that, by their good fortune, many of them will yet retrieve their trutes, though attended by great exertions and pristions, to which most iandwhen are strangers."

As a curious item in law matters, we

As a curious item in law matters, we notice a report of the trial of a Hawaiian named faki, by-the Supreme Court of New-Zealand at its March term. He was charged with manslaughter, having killed an Hawaiian whose name was Jacky Maited, at the Bay of Islands. He was convioled and sentenced to transportation for life.

The temperance cause appears to have

strong advocates, besides the advantages of an or-ganized acciety, at Honolulo. One of the corres-condents of The Polymesian writes as follows:

Mr. Editor :- The friends of temperance need not

be under the slightest alarm as to the ultimate fate of the present attempts to establish distilleries upon the different augar plantations within this group of Islands, for like the javelin in the hands of an angel Friam it falls to the ground with a stroke.

Distilleries upon the plantations here would not pay one per cent, upon the outlay of capital, in creeting austable buildings, &c. The rum would be sent out new and unwholesome, and prejudicial to the public health, it would inflame the blood, bringing a fever and causing death, as it has done already in very numerous instances upon the West India Islands. It would be impossible for the Government to enforce any restrictions, however severe, to present the overseers and hanks from drinking it.

If not rum, they are to have honey at this

If not rum, they are to have honey at this land of promise. We find the following notice in site Polymesian:

BEES.—We are happy to learn that the Recording Secretary of the R. H. Agricultural Society has received notice from Hobart Town, that a lave of bees will be forwarded to that Society by the first converance after the properseason for sending them arrives. This anticipated colony of industrious lithe workers, will be gladly welcomed at the Islands, where they are much needed.

STRAM NAVIGATION AMONG THE ISLANDS.—On the departure of Capt. Howard for San Francisco, on the 23d of August, he anticipated returning in 60 days with the first steamer, in fulfillment of his contract with the Government. That period has now elapsed, and the steamer is not forthcoming. This delay may have been occasioned by the long passage to the coast of the Catherine, which had arrived on the 26th of September, having then been out 31 days, an unusually long run to San Francisco. But although not yet arrived, the contract of Capt. Howard will not be visuted for non-execution until the 30th of November, by which day, if his steamer arrives in any port in this kingdom, the contract will become ratified, so far as the first stipulation is concerned, otherwise it abrogates theil. We hope to see the experiment tried in which Capt. Howard is caraged, but if, through any untoward event, he does not succeed, we have been saured by persons resident here, and who have capital for the undertaking, that they stand ready to enter into it at once, upon a similar contract with the Government, which it could hardly withhold, should STRAM NAVIGATION AMONG THE ISLANDS. an for the undertaking, that they stand ready to en-ter into it at once, upon a similar contract with the Government, which it could hardly withhold, should abe applied for. So it appears settled that we shall have steam navigation among the Islands, even should the arrangement new pending not be carried

ROBBERY .- On the 28th ult., at Ewa, the ROBBERY.—On the 28th tht., at Lawa, the Source of Rev. A. Bishop was entered during Divine Service, and a bag containing \$500 abstracted by a native; but, we are happy to learn, that, through the prompiness and energy of the Marshal, W. C. Parke, Esq., it was recovered on the following day, and restored to its owner. The native, waiving a jury trial, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, at hard labor.

REVOLT AMONG THE PRISONERS .- On REVOLT AMONG THE PRISONERS.—On Wednesday night has the usual quiet of Honolulu was disturbed by the beating of drums, calling the soldiers to duty, to suppress a revolt among the prisoners. The facts of the case, as we have them from Mr. Parke, the Marshal, are as follows: About 60 prisoners had been employed on the reef in cutting stone, but had, up to the night in question, been returned to the fort at hight for safe keeping. On account, however, of taking advantage of the low fide very early in the morating, the Marshal had very peluotantly consented that they might remain near the reef, in some native houses, under charge of overseers. At 1 o'clock on Faursday morning, in the reel, in some native houses, under charge of overseers. At 1 o'clook on Thursday morning, information was brought to the Marshal that a large part of the prisoners had escaped, and were bent upon making away with the Governor, Marshal, and other members of the Government, firing the town, and committing depredations upon the property of foreigners generally.

cher members of the Government, firing the town, and committing depredations upon the property of foreigners generally.

Acting with great energy, the Marshal, Sheriff, foreign and native polities, and a few soldiers hastily collected, soon got upon the track of the escaped prisoners, and found the greater part assembled on Punch Bowl, where they had got possession of the gons, broken into the magazine, and had loaded, to the muzzle, three of the large guns.

As the Marshal and his party were pushing their way up the precipitious front of the hill facing the lown, they were assailed with stones from above, which fortunately did little damage. On approaching near cuengh to sistinguish the prisoners, two sheets were fired, one of which went through the shift of one of the convicts, and the other closely grazed the head of another; whereupon they soathered in all directions, and resistance was at an end-Pursuit and rocapture now engrossed the attention of the police force, and we are happy to say that by mine o'clock all but two had either delivered themselves up, or were taken by the police. The ringleaders are in irons, and no fears need be apprehended from a similar outbreak.

About forty of the sixty prisoners were engaged in this revolt, anumber of whom voluntarily returned to their quarters. Seven or eight gave themselves up, and the residue were apprehended in various places where they had secreted themselves. A want of fire prevented the prisoners from firing the guns which they had loaded, otherwise serious consequences might have followed. The guns were pointed at conspicious buildings in town, and had liey been fired, shothed as they were, could hardly have failed to de damage, if not destroy life.

[Polynesian, Oct. 25]

UTAH.

Departure of Government Officers-Loss of the

Several men arrived in this city yester-

Several mon arrived in this city yesterday, who left sait Lake on the lat of October in acompany with the United States mail. We have been favored by Mr. Woodward, the contractor, with the particulars of their trip.

The parity with the inail, eight in number, left Sait Lake City on the lat of October, and had no difficulty until they reached Goose Creek on the 6th. At this place they encamped and spent the night, hindling up a small fire, which they had not been in the habit of doing, as they had every reason to believe the Indians were watching them. In the morning, just as they had the up their mules teady to start, a large number of Indians—some two or three hundred—made their appearance, and pressed upon the wagon hattl several were shot.

The men then attempted to reach the road, but can of the whoels gave way, thus forcing them to abandon the wagon and mail, retreating, some on foot, and some on mules, fighting for several miles with the Indians. It is known that fave of the assailants were killed, and it is believed many more.

The mail which left this city on the 1st of October to now at Carson Valley. It was decemed unsafe to allow it to proceed without more men. The mail which left this city on the 1st of October to now at Carson Valley. It was decemed unsafe to allow it to proceed without more men. The mail which left this city in the same place to make the this is described as being very large.

Upon Goose Creek it mowed most of the time for aree days immediately preceding the attack.

The only item of news from Salt Lake City which we have been able to learn, in the absence of papers is, that the U.S. officers for Utah Territory have left for the States, taking with them the government hands which were sent out for the construction of challe outlings, &c. The Mormon Judge, who remained, demanded the money, but the reply was that it would not be given up unless taken by forward in the state of the officers leaving we did not learn.

Some twenty or thirty persons from Salt Lake were about establishi

Mr. Woodward in forme us that he intends to leave

Mr. Woodward informs us that he intends to leave immediately for Salt Lake with the mail, and that he shall go through if it be possible to do so.

P. S.—We learn that the mail which has been shandoned was the largest that has been sent from Salt Lake, and probably continued important matter. We have already heard of one gentieman, a trader in stack between California and G. S. L. City, whose advices expected by the mail of this month are of the greatest importance to him. [Sacrament's Times.]

near Runda, N. Y., was dystroyed by fire recently, with five horses and a yoke of cattle. To The sleighing between Boston and quacy is superb about this time.

NICARAGUA. The Affair of the Prometheus. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune SAN JUAN DEL NORTE. (Groytown,) | Friday, Dec. 5, 1851.

The citizens of the United States, residng in San Juan Del Norte, or Greytown, deeming it necessary that a correct account of the late affair in the Harbor of this Port should be placed before the American people respectfully request the publication in The Tribune of the

following statement:

The port of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) is a free port. All articles imported or exported are free orduty. The City Government consists of a Gouadil, of which Mr. Green, the English Consul, is ch, of which Mr. Green, the English Consul, is chairman. The Council is composed of five members exclusive of the Chairman, who are chosen annually by general election of the citizens. The hames of the present Council are Wm. Gray, Heary I. Sievenson, Augustine Sigand, Samuel Shepherd and James Geddes. Messrs. Gray and Stevenson are Americans: Mr. Sigand is a Frenchman. Mr. Shepherd is a native of this coast—and Mr. Geddes

Shepherd is a market as a Magistrate, by a Scotchman.

Each member of the Council is a Magistrate, by right of office, and any act whether relating to the City or Harbor must be approved by the Council before it can become a law. There is a regularly or comparation of the council before it can be come a law.

City or Harbor must be approved by the Gouncil before it can become a law. There is a regularly organized police for the maintenance of order, a City
attorney to discharge the usual duties of that office
and a Port Captain and Port Surgeon, whose duty it
is to board all vessels entering the harbor.

All vessels entering the harbor are required to
pay harbor dues except the English Mail Steamers,
and these vessels are except simply because they
bring and receive a mail to and from this place.—
The same privilege is offered to the Steamers of
any other country that will in like manner deliver
and receive a mail to and from the countries from
which they come.

The same privilege is offered to the Steamers of any other country that will in like manner deliver and receive a mail to and from the countries from which they come.

The steamship Prometheus commenced her regular trips to this port in July last, in connection with the transit steamers on the River and Lake, and the steamers from San Francisco to San Juan del Sur. The authorities of this town granted to the Company the privilege of occupying a certain portion of land on the opposite or north side of the harbor, for the purpose of fitting up the river steamers, discharging coal, &c. There appeared to be a disposition on the part of the Municipal Government here to render to the Company such facilities as might be in their power in opening and managing the route: and when the first steamer started on her first trip up the river, and grounded on a sand-bar opposite the lewr, the boats of the British man-of war Bermuda, then lying in port, were promptly sent to her relief, and assisted in getting her of. Previous to the departure of the Prometheus for New-York, the bill for port charges was presented, and payment refused, on the plea that the Company did not recognize the authorities, and corsequently would not pay. This announcement was received with surprise and reget, as it was the wish of the authorities and citizens that a good understanding should exist between them and the Company.

The Prometheus was permitted to depart, and made several trips, each time refusing to pay as before. At the same time ail other vessels arriving and departing paid the regular charges without a mirrar. On the morning of November 21, the Prometheus, being then in port, and about starting for New York, with a large number of passengers on board, among them Mr. Vanderbilt, President of the Canal Company, who had just returned from the Lake of Nicaragua, whither he had been with the new lake steamer Central America, was presented with the sound bill of charges, including those due on former occasions, and payment again refused.

A w

It is a matter of regret to the Americans residing n San Juan that such an occurrence should have taken place. Nearly one-half of the improved property is held, and more than one-half of the business is done, by Americans. For good order, and for safety of life and property, this town will compare tavorably with any other in any country, and while tangres has established an unenviable reputation, and San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay are following the same course, San Juan del Norte or Greytown presents the contrast of good order and safety, whilst almost surrounded with Spanish American anarchy. There seems an anomaly in the fact that while the Prometheus recognizes no authority in this town, that she calls upon the authorities to assist her in quelling insubordination on board. It is but a short time ago that the captain of the Prometheus applied directly to the Captain of the English brig-of-war in the harbor for assistance, in the event of a difficulty with his passengers, which he anticipated. safety of life and property, this town will compare

ated. Americans here deem the Mosquito question The Americans here deem the Mosquito question a matter to be settled between the Governments interested and until that is done, that in order to maintain the laws and give protection to citizens and strangers, the usual port charges, as well as all other taxes levied by the Council, should be paid.

And it may be here added that Americans in buying property, landed or other, or accepting office un-

property, landed or other, or accepting office un this Government, are not required to relia uish a single right they may possess as American

We the undersigned American merchants in this town certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and should it be necessary, you are at liberty to use our names in connection therewith.

Respectfully HENRY L. STEVENSON, BENJ. CLINTON, WN. H. DEFOREST, P. F. MANGONOS, WM. GRAY, NICK BOILVIN.

Munoz still Living-Heine, the Artist, wound cd-Rumor of a new Revolution.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1851.

Muñoz is still in prison awaiting the tardy deliberations of the Assembly, which is now in session. Mr. Kerr has interceded in behalf of Muñoz and his officers. The surrender, which was unconditional, places them entirely at the mercy of the Government, but I am happy to say that there is a prospect of Muñoz's life being spared, he being ordered into perpetual banishment.

Mr. Joseph Heine, the artist, being on an excursion accidentally fell in with a party of Muñoz's soldiers, and rode with them a few miles into the solders, and rode with them a tew mines into the aillage of Nagarotta, where they encountered a body of Chamorro's army, and in the skirmish which ensued Mr. H. was severely wounded, but is now out of cauger and recovering rapidly.

Cossels in Port—Steamer Daniel Webster, New-York: H. B. M. brig-of-war Express; bark Martha Clark, N. York: brig Brinkethoff, do: schr. Teress, Jamaics, Musquinan schr. of-war Jesse, Capt. Bowdom. Truly yours, R. L. S.

P. S .- A rumor is in circulation this evening that a new revolution has broken out in Nica ragua; that it numbers twesty-one hundred men that five hundred are on the march to Granads , that the seat of the revolution is at Caracas, that this party are against both the Granads and the Munoz party; that their motto is "por el pais," (For the Country.) But not knowing any town bearing the name of Caracas in Nicaragua sufficiently large to give birth to a revolution as great as the above rumor would indicate, I set it down as a fabrication, or else a grossly exaggerated story.

The Director of the State of Nicaragua to its

The Director of the State of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants.

Nicaraguans: To-day I announce to tou a great event. Peace has returned to our towns and the government of the constitution and the laws to the State. The tyrini has fallen before your transmons voice, and he who proudly defied your loy ally on the 4th of August, he who, drunk with ambution, outraged the authorities of society, and trought to scatter death everywhere—that very man, trembling at your decised opposition, has surrentrembing at your decided opposition, has surren-dered at discretion. The traitor Jose Trinidad Muñoz succumbed on the 14th inst. before the forces of the Constitutional Government.

Not a drop of blood has been shed, because Provi-

Spencer read the Constitutional Government.

Not a drop of blood has been shed, because Provicence, which has protected your cause, did not deem nating that this traitor, this ingrate, should stain the sacred soil of the country with moment blood. He had recourse to the vile means of exciting the reciprocal ammount of the towns and of parties, and to render himself secure through their mutual destruction. But you refused to listen to his discordant words, you formed in a compact body, you hastened to put yourselves under the banner of your country, without distinction of towns, and without waiting for the expression of opinions; you boldly mocked at the view of your assassins, and you have triumpined. To-day you salue your fatherland as free. You have smatched your constitution and laws from the mud, to place them with veneration in their sacred shrine.

Chiefs, Officers of both armies. You have perfectly fulfilled your duties. Nicaragua contemplates you with graitands, and the public thanks are the most eminent title with which citizen soldiers can be accurred. Territoriate your mission by establishing security, and then retire to your bomes, and in the bosom of your families receive the esteem of your fellow-citizens.

Ministers of the Altar! The God of againes from his throce of glocy has heard your prayers, and a

ray of His infinite justice has confounded and anni-hilated the tyrants. Entreat Him anew for the con-solidation of peace and the conservation of prin-

Fellow-Cittaens! Let us give thanks to the Supreme Being for so great felicity. Recognize also the restriction of what I announced to you on the 23d of June, and repeated on the 16th of August, that ofteniumes central calculated to destroy society structures your cooperation." The Government now requires your cooperation and your prudence to cause the Constitution to be obeyed, the only certain rule which can lead us to that happiness to which our test and powerful State is called.

Granada, Nov. 14, 1851.

J. Laureano Pineda.

as had been their practice. It is said that the Captem of the British brig-of war which fired into the Prometheus has been officiously busy in the affair.

Costa Rica.-We are in receipt of the scents and dispatches of the Government free of cost, and to pay into the treasury 10 per cent. of all the pet profit of the enterprize. No decision as to the proposals is yet made public.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-YORK.

At last we see a cessation in the torrent of delegations which has steadily poured down upon Kossuth since he first set foot upon American soil. And it is high time, for he is nearly

Yesterday morning a number of ladies called at the Irving House to pay their devoirs to Kessuth, and Mr. Howard introduced them into the ante-room, occupied by Kossuth's suite. They were all arranged in order round the room, and interest and excitement were smiling in beautiful portraiture, on each face, when it was announced by one of the seath that Keepeth enuld not be seen.

and excitement were smiling in beautiful portraiture, on each face, when it was announced by one of the suds that Kossuth could not be seen.

The ladies were disappointed, and they pleaded with Mr. Howard to aid them in procuring a reception, and so much did he feel for their disappointment, as well as impressed by their entreaties, that he promised to do so. He made a private visit to the Magyar, and pleaded the cause of the sympathetic fair ones, and asked him to oblige them but no. Governor Kossuth, who is a practical man, could not be moved, any he remained quietly pursuing his studies, and refused to make himself the center of attraction for the moment.

Mr. Howard returned to the antercom, and addressing the crowd, said. I am sorry, good ladies and gentlemen, that the Governor cannot be seen, although it would have given me great pleasure to have introduced you to him." The ladies looked unatterable things, and then retired, quite mortified with their disappointment.

The above scene is one of daily occurrence, and hundreds visit the Governor of llungary merely to satisfy curiestly, forgetting at the same time that they are consuming his valuable moments, and unnecessarily exciting him and injuring his health. During the time he has been at the Irving House, Mr. Howard has kindly procured hundreds of persons an opportunity of seeing him, but he cannot insere such an opportunity to all, and especially at times when Kossuth is busily employed in the business of his mission. There are to be opportunities given for the ladies to see Kossuth to day, and we trust those who were disappointed yesterday will visit Tripler Hall and Niblo's, that, while looking at Kossuth, they may aid the cause of Hungary.

Visit of the Press and Saw Manufacturers.

ROSSUTH'S REPLY

Gentlemen: For this generous testimony of your intelligent and warm hearted sympathy in the cause of Hungary I thank you. It gives an opportunity to show that you consider the great power wielded by you as the source of happiness, and that you wish to see the same freedom extended to others which you have yourself. I am glad to receive you, and I should wish to speak to you longer, but I have an important meeting this afternoon with the gentlemen of the bar, with those whose duty it is to maintain justice and the law, both private and criminal, and I have but hitle time to spare. Your kindness is very much esteemed by me, and relying upon your generous sympathy, allow me merely to thank you for the gift you have given to the cause of Hungary.

The deputation then shook hands with Kossuth and retired.

The Invitation from Congress Curtis and Simeon Draper, waited upon Governor Kossuth at 12 yesterday, by appointment, and presented to him a certified copy of the resolution of welcome passed by Congress. Mr. Hunter also handed to him a private letter from Mr. Webster, which it is supposed, related to his visit to Washington.

which it is supposed, related to his take what ington.

Governor Kossath opened these papers, and after reading them, remarked, with much emotion, that he felt highly henored to receive this mark of attention from Congress. It was the chief honor of his life, and he would preserve and remember it as among the most signal of all distinctions that could be conferred upon an individual. His first duty now was to hasten to Washington, to take the earliest opportunity to express his gratitude to the Government and Congress.

tunity to express his gratitude to the Government and Congress.

He had already made arrangements with the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, which would detain him during the next week in the meantime he would convey to Mr. Webster by letter his thanks for the kind offer to introduce him to the President and he hoped on Monday week, or within a day or two after, to be present in Washington. But of the particular time of his arrival he would advise the distinguished Secretary of State is writing. Governor Kossuth them expressed his thanks to Mr. Hunter for the acceptable manner in which he had personally discharged his duty.

Delegation of Protestant Clergy.

A very large and influential delegation of the clergy of this City, numbering about 350 per sons, assembled at the Tract Society Rooms, Nassau st., veterkay morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, to consider on the address to be delivered to Governor Rossuth. After some debate the document was finally adopted, when the gentlemen formed into procession and proceeded to the Irving House. The bull room, spacious as it is, was scarcely able to hold the immense number present, and and while they were waiting for the introduction of the distinguished exile, the place became almost seffectingly hot. Rev. Dr. Knox. Chairman of the meeting, introduced the delegation, and Rev. Dr. Spancer read the

ADDRESS.

may sow bears, there is a God that judgeth in the carth We cannot receive the land of Kossula, (an of on the asymm for the persecuted, and for time the call surprise for the persecuted, and for a time the call surprise. In Karrye against the encreachments of the Manosupedin Bussel, the persecuted to drak the cop of sortes from hands so loar polluted with blood. We do trust and pray that Hungary at least shall soon be free.

While we prize ovil therty, we believe there is something which her back of it, and as which ovil liberty mainly depends. Our great hope for the free lam of manking hands and hangs on the pure Word of God, contained in the Sacred Scriptures, incorrupted by traditions, instrained by human authority, and read by all people. We recard that Holy Word as the gift of God to men the suprome authority in religion, designed to lead men to rightcous reas here and evertasting life because, and by the production of a sound intellmence and virtuous character among men, we believe it will yet make all mations free. And we hold it among our most sacred and cherished principles as Christians, and as freemen that all men have a right to possess this holy Word of God, and have a right to worship God as it directs, according to the dictates of their swar conscience, accountable therefor to man but its limite and Klernai Author. We believe that when this Word alsall be read and understood by all people they will so know their swites as to be secured from lawlessness and earstly, by the spirit of a just and wise subjection to requirily exacted law, not recarding revolution as synonimous with freedom; and will so know their resits as to be prepared to maintain them, that no cavil or sociesantical tyraing can like so the church no other patronage from the

pared to maintain them, that no civil or eclissistical tyrating can be oppress them. Where the Christian religion is corrupted and enalaxed, the oppression of mea acon follows.

We desire for the Church no other patronage from the evil government of any nation than equal freedom for all denominations, and not to be robbed by the government of that sacred book of truth—that holy Sabbath, and that liberty of conscience, which are God's grits to men, and with which no civil or ecclesiastical authority has any right to interfere. We believe have religion to be the strongest safeguard for human freedom. We place no retinance upon mere abstract speculation about human right's, asside from the will of God, or upon the dreams of an infield socialism. We cling to the Word of God, and if we could make all nations hear us, we would any to them. "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

Whether in the Providence of God, the time is drawing nigh when the great contest for principles shall fix the destiny of the word, is not for us to decide. One thing is obvious; the signs of the times are omnous of a fearful struggle. Our hope is in God, and, under him, in a fathful munity, a witness bearing church, and true and fathful men intry, a witness bearing church, and true and fathful men intry, a witness bearing church, and true and fathful men intry, a witness bearing church, and true and fathful men intermed you and your oppressed country.

Ichando Spreecke, Presbyterian Church, (N.S.)
D. CURRIS, Methodist Expreecyal Church, John Dowling, Baptist Church, William Adams, Probaterian Church, John Knot, Reformed Dutch Church, John Green Professant Episcopal Church, John Green Professa

GENTLEMEN: I thank you most kindly

Gentlemen: I thank you most kindly. I am really sorry that it was not announced, that I should have such an important delegation to receive, and I am the more sorry to find that the engagement which I have to fulfil to night and the state of my health, carnot permit me to address you and so large an assembly in the manner I would wish. Even if I did speak, I feel that I would be entirely unable to speak once more to-day. I mention this circumstance, not because I consider the present meeting to be as high as the other, for I consider it more important, but merely to say that I am engaged already. Let me state gendlemen than I consider this address from you the ministers of the word of God, and your sympathy for the cause I advocate, as lenoung, the sanction of religion to it, and tiffere can be nothing of greater importance than to perform a duty sanchined by reigion. I am entire y assured that mankind restored to their political and civil freedom, will also follew in the paths of religion, and become attached to taces Christian principles, which form set only their happiners here, but their condition of future bilis in heaven hereafter. I am confident that the free development of the human faculties, through fiberty, tend to this point, for your own people show it; and there is no country on the earth more religious than this. I mention it as a fact that the freest people are also the most religious than the immediates of the you have spoken words and principles of the greatest possible attention on them. Therefore, I humbly entreat you to take the excuss I have offered, and permit me to answer it at the earliest opportunity, and come univate to you and the press, because I his the world to know what my estimants and principles are, and the direction in which your genetous testimonal his invited me to pronounce. Geneteen accept my humble thanks.

The Governor Kessuth and Horace H. Day,

Governor Kossuth and Horace H. Day,

Governor Kessuth and Horace H. Day,

22 COURTLANDT-ST. NEW YORK.

December 16, 1831.

GOV. KOSSUTH: Deeply sympathizing in your noble cause, a d the patriotic principles to which you have given utterance, since your landing upon our shores—the welcome guest of the nation—and deeming it more appropriate for us to monifest that sympathy by our acts rather than by consuming your valuable time, by a formal presentation of our numbers to you—gratified and honored as we should at this mament feel in grasping the hand of the Governor of oppressed Hungary, we, the Clerks, Workingmen and Women, employed in the India Rubber Factories and Warehouse of Horace H. Day, in connection with him, beg leave to present to you through him, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, herewith inclosed, to be applied as you deem best, in the future struggle of Hungary for ovil and religious liberty.

Praying and trusting that Hungary may soon become the "Land of the free," as it is "the home of the brone," and that your life may long be sparred to benefit humanity, not that your him and yound respect had success.

Horace H. Day.

In behalf of himself and associates.

we remain, with sentiments of the most profound respect that extrems.

In behalf of himself and associates.

To this Governor Kossuth replied as follows:

New York, Dec. 18, 1851.

Sin: I have with much gratification received your obliging letter, enclosing me the sum of \$250, which you adjust respectively and your associates have contributed to the cause of my Fatheriand.

He assured, my dear Sir, that your gift shall, to the best of my ability, be devoted to the cause of Hungary, and to the advancement of civil and religious liberty.

Allow me again to thank you, and through you, the noble men and women who have so generously contributed to the cause of humangy, and believe me, Sir, to be, with the highest regard.

Your obedient servant.

Horace H. Day, New-Yerk.

Sin: A widow lady, subsisting by the steady application of her needle, and to whom I usually lend the Evening Weekly Post, has presented to me a dollar for the Hungarian Fund, which I reto me a dollar for the Hungarian Fund, which I remit to you for presentation to the worthy Governor. The following doggrel I have read to Mrs. Smith, and she approves of it as containing her sentiments.

Yours, &c., Edward J. Wees.

December 18, 1851.

or 18, 1851.

THE WIDOW'S MITZ.

May Kossuth's views and statesmanship
Become, through Europe, law,
And foil the Russian Autocrat,
Who seeks mankind to awe. Although my needle life sustains, In Freedom I delight. Therefore, dear sir for Hungary, Accept a widew's mark.

Native American Address. The following address came from Philadelphia by mail

this by mail

PHILADELPHIA Thursday, Dec. 18, 1851.

The Committee to present the inclosed address, as observed with solicitude the apparent delicacy of health, and the fatigues to which you are daily and outlably exposed, take leave to inclose you the address.

roundry exposed of the communication of the communi DDRESS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRAL

ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA TO GOVERNOR EOSSUTE.

ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA TO GOVERNOR KOSSUTIR.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said.

This my ow a my native land !"

Welcome, Louis Kessuth, a Native American welcome to you, Sir, an exite from your native land, from your own beloved Hungary, and a representative of those liberal and cherished principles which he at the foundation of our Republican institutions. Deeply do we sympathize with you and with your mission, for you have declared that you come not hither to gather triumphs of personal distinction, but as a humble pleader is your country's cause, to rindicate the eternal justice of National Non-intervention; to indicate the symmaty right of National Self-Preservation, which Nature herself has written on the hearts of all maskind; to rindicate the oversign right of each Nation to model its own government and regulate its own domestic fairs independently of all other nations, to vindicate the absolute right of Hungary, and of all nations, to dispose of themselves without foreign interference from within or without as in your own emphatic expression, neither foreign covernments not foreigness should have the "inculty" to miteriers with the external concerns of other countries. You have declared also in favor of the Republican send-inspiring principle, the chief corner-stone in the temples of Civil and Reingrous Liberty. Churches must not medially with the principles of our Association and of the United States.

Anostle of Hungarian liberty, be of good cheer. The pol-

for identical with the principles of our Association and of the Native American body of Pennsylvania and of the United States.

Apostle of Hungarian liberty, be of good cheer. The policy of the American Republic, the saming of our immortal Washington to beware of foreign indusence—friencly relations with all mations, entanging allumence with none-procludes not the tricht of consistent action at a period when the spirited p orrest, the irresistion remines with all mations, entanging allumes with none-procludes not the tricht of consistent action at a period when the spirited p orrest, the irresistion remines Precure, we sympathize with row, Sy, in the noble strangliss of Hungary for an ional independence. Russia miservense —combines with Austria to crash down and crush, out the free spirit of your people—and we fearlessly assert that it becomes theduly of this American Government, from melaves of self respect, and from sympathy for appressed that it becomes the duty of this American Government, from melaves of self respect, and ground the register of God to rations and deep Hungary and expedience for having cared to strangle for the preservation of sacred and inalignation rights, and this Republic not even so much as manifest its sympathy for the oppressed if American, remember Poland. Shall here be let fate of Hungary and of Italy! God forbid.

We greet you and your cause with a purely Native American reatiment. Lat Englishmon rule Sagland; frishmen, Ireland; Frenchmen, France; Italiana, Italy; Russiam, Russia; Austrants, Austria, Hungarians, Hungary, and American and American Hungary, and Americans American france and the face of the free and the asylumed the oppressed; and to keep if the asylumed the oppressed; was propose, with God's the asylumed the oppressed; was propose, with God's the asylum of the oppressed; and to keep if the asylum of the oppressed; and to keep if the asylum of the oppressed; and to keep if the asylum of the oppressed; and to keep if the asylum of the oppressed; and took keep it me an

ritually, from our humble wants to contribute our mite to the Humanius fund. Your determination "not to mix for he mixed with the domestic concerns and party questions of the United State." must be approved by all classes of our crimens. To connect you with the political spinion of part extraction in the product of your particular distribution of part extractions and demicrostopy making the middle his objects of your particular of our forwarding the middle his objects of your particular forwarding the middle his objects of your particular to the forwarding the middle his objects of the middle his objects. The middle his objects of the middle his objects of the middle his objects. The middle his objects of the m

Invitation to Williamsburgh.

The following letter of invitation to Wil-amaburgh was laid before Gov. Kossuth yesterday

I the lollowing letter of invitation to vitable lamburgh was laid before Gov. Kossuth yesterday.

Williamsburgh of L. I.) Friday, Dec. 19, 1801.

Louis Kosmit, Governor of Hungary.

Lillustations for its. The People of Williamsburgh having tendered to you, through their constituted anthorities, as invitation to visit them, have learned with deep regret that your engagements will not permit you to gratify their with; and have therefor a dopted an address prepared for jour recoption here among them by a Committee duly appointed at a public macking of the intrens convened for that purpose; and which, as embedying their sentiaments, they beg your soceptance of without ceremony that might involve the waste of time, or occasion menvenienes.

Feeling, as they do, with yourself, that 'the time for adverse has passed,' and that that for 'practical effectual sympathy' has come, they would have retrained from treasuring the post your time by urging the former, but for the strong desire which is fell of obtaining the greater publicity for the latter which it embodies; and entertaining the conviction that its transmission to you will afford the most certain medium of effectual promulgation that they could devise, they wish to submit it in such mainer as may be found practical and be generally adopted—that as "drops make oceans," so, "single dollars" aggregated, may supply the material that Hungary needs, and which Americans are only too proud to offer as a sacred libration upon the altar of Liberty.

Awaiting your commands, I have the honor to be,

Awaiting your commands, I have the honor to be,
Your obed servt William S. Haskins,
Chairman of Committee, No. 41 South 1th-st

A Correction To the Editors of The Tribune: Not the To the Editors of The Priotine: Not the Mechanics Union Association, but the officers and agents of the said Aspociation, have contributed \$100 to the Hungaran Fund. I have presented the amount, consisting of acheck, to Gov. Kossuth Herby, in addition, I tended to Gov. Kossuth two policies, by which he and his lady became life members of this Association.

I remain yours, respectfully,
H. T. ROMEREZI, No. 521 Broadway.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. The Storm on Lake Erie.
BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 19, 1851.

The storm has at last abated. The steamer Em-The storm has at last abated. The steamer Empire State got in during the night, having come down during the violent gale. Last night the Creek was frozen over. The Empire State will probably run to Black Rock. The schooner Westchester, which left on the 4th for Sancusky, returned last night, having been out 14 days on the Lake unable to make a port. The crew were put on short allowance, and suffered much from cold. They had burned up all the wood, &c. they could possibly spare to keep them from freezing to death. The scheoner has not yet been able to get inside on account of the ice. She reports the schr. Champion weatherbound at Long Point.

The steamer Empire left Detroit some days since for this port, and nothing has been heard of her as yet.

Boston, Priday, Dec. 19, 1851. In the Common Council last evening a joint resolution was passed unanimously, inviting Kossuth to visit Boston, and tendering him the hospitalities of the city. A Committee of three from each branch was chosen to carry the resolution into effect.

Liberation of Another Lopez Prisoner Death of Joel R. Poinsett. Washington, Priday, Dec. 19, 1851.

The Republic of this morning publishes a letter from the Spanish Minister to Mr. Webster, commufrom the Spanish Minister to Mr. Webster, communicating the pardon of James M. Wilson, one of the Lopez expectitionists, in consequence of a most affecting appeal from his mother to the President, which was sent to the Queen of Spain, and who in consequence intersted him, and has sent him home with funds from her private purse. The letter from the Minister says that, setting aside all other considerations but that of restoring happiness to the unfortunate mother, and restoring her erring and misguided son, whose despair is described in such simple and touching terms that they have not failed to affect the benevolent heart of her Majesty.

Joel R. Poinsett, formerly Minister to Mexico, died at Statesburg, S. C., on Friday last, aged 73.

The Southern Mail-Important from New-Orleans-The Great Thrasher Demonstration-Passage of strong Resolutions, &c.
BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 19, 1851.
The Southern Mail as late as due, was received

this morning.

The New-Orleans Picayune publishes a letter from

The New-Orleans Picagine publishes a letter from Mr. Thrasher, addressed to Consul Owen, which denes that he ever took out letters of naturalization. Judge Sharkey satled for Havana on the 11th inst. The Thrasher meeting is New-Orleans would not allow the Spanish flag to be holsted in that city until John S. Thrasher is released. The following resolutions were finally adopted. Resolved, That the case of Mr. Thrasher is released. The following resolutions were finally adopted in security of American citizens abroad, clearly demonstrating the necessity of a more active vindication of the national honor, coals for a fair, mainly and declaive protest—a positive, unconditional reclamation of person, and a paremptory warning for the fixture upon the part of this Government.

emptory warning to, the interes upon the part of an dor-ersment. Resolved. That hereafter the Government—established to protect the interests and guard the rights of citizens, the functions of all government, and without which gov-ernment is nothing—should come forward more promptly than hereiofore, to vindicate private liberty and public rights, even if such vindication should renter necessary an appeal to arms.

Resolved, That we confidently hope the present National Administration will promptly vindicate the national honor, the private rights and immunities of American citizen-ship and the American flag, thereby commandiar respec-tor the country abread, and safety for her citizens the wide world over.

Loss of the Ship Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 19, 1851.

The ship Champlain, from Baltimore arrived at New-Orleans, reports having fell in with the ship Virginia, of New-York, abandoned and in a sinking condition. She could not have been left more than a few days, and when fell in with, was making one foot of water an hour. Her pumps were entirely foot of water an hour. Her pumps were entirely out of order and it was clear she must sink on the night of the 27th uit.

CITY ITEMS.

EDUCATION MEETING .- Thursday evening a public meeting in relation to the University of Rochester and the Rochester and Theological Semi

Rochester and the Rochester and Theological Semi-nary was held at the Baptist Tabernacle, corner of Tenth-st Jand Second-av.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, Dr. Williams proposed and Mr. Wilder seconded the first resolution. The latter gentleman, in the course of his observations, remarked that thanks to the Almighty were justly due for the subscriptions already offered to the Theological Institution of Rochester as well for the great work accomplished, and that if Providence had given the mind to establish their great institution of learning, it was their duty to go on. The liberal assistance of their brethren in the West, added to the manifecence of their friends in New York, had added considerably to their position indeed, everyone, from the mechanic to the farmer, with his sun-burnt hands, had contributed to make their added to make and nothing pleased him

mideed, everyone, from the mechanic to the latine, with his sun-burnt hands, had contributed to make their subscription good, and nothing pleased him more than to see the general desire evinced to see their Cerman brethern educated in a church of missionary organization. After reference to some statistical facts connected with the pregress of the institution, Mr. Lathrop moved the adoption of the third resolution, which with the others, eight in number, was carried nem con.

Dr. Williams then addressed the meeting in reference to the fourth resolution, by saying that they had not met with better friends of ministerial education than those who had gone westward, and that it would, therefore, be an error to ignore all they had the ministerial education. Had Roger Williams ceased to be Roger Williams when drawn away from them! It seemed to him there had been some mistake in regard to their litereds in extolling up in some circles the strength of their principles at the spirituality of their membership, and not the ritual character of it. He would, is conclusion, call aloud upon his brethren who held positions in Rochester.

Dr. Hanger, of Newaik, then addressed the auditure of the resolutions of Newaik, then addressed the auditure of the supplies of the supplies of the supplies of Newaik, then addressed the auditure of the supplies of the

Pr. Hauger, of Newark, then addressed the auditute. On proposing the fourth resolution, by observing, that it was always very important that the speaker should have a clear understanding with the audience, but that as his friends in Newark were cauteous of his becoming excited with the theme undertaken to be responded to by him, and had forbidden his attendance there, he must excuse his discouraing to them but for a few minutes. He found, however, the impossibility of not becoming excited, for of what use was his speaking unless to excite an interest in the minds of his hearers! The Theological Institution of Rochester, in order to show its object in the highest cegree of success, must allow the minds of the students to come in contact with those forming the great masses of this community—to become master of the question which would enable him to yield his knowledge skillfully, and thus enforce them on whin, woman and all around him.

The other resolution having been proposed and secondrid, and which we regret we have not the opportunity of doing justice to, owing to the late hour which terminated this interesting meeting, ex-Gorwing the Freit some what embarrassed at finding himself and one of the prophets to night. They had been dis-Dr. Hauger, of Newark, then addressed the audi-

cussing the New-York University and the New-York Theological Institution, how it had been reared up by the liperality, generosity and assistance of the residents of New-York, a fact which reflected credit in the friends and the denomination under whose suspices it had risen, not only to existence, but almost maturity. Its denomination was Baptist—it was founded as such and carried on as such—if he could believe it was to be a sectarion institution, to be made to breath a sectarian atmosphere, then he, as a Baptist, would not care how soon it or unbled to ruin. He desired to see it one of the first institutions in the world, what it purported to be, a Baptist University, where young men could grow up to be instructed. toruin. He desired to see it one of the first justitutions in the world, what it purported to be, a Baptis. University, where young men could grow up to be instructed without knowing or feeling that it belonged to any denomination, that it had any sectarian principles, but in every respect a Catholic (not Roman) institution. Each denomination of Religion has only the form which those who possess it are bound to carry out, and it was the duty of those belenging to each to effect the achievement of the principles of religion and Christianity the best way be could. As moures of economy, the establishment of this institution must be accomplished, must be placed on a permanent foundation, must have breadth, hight proportion, competent professors in both departments, horsives, or the young men would not have the means of pursuing knowledge; in a word, every thing to its full developement, but to acquire that you must also have the means to obtain it. The rissolution declares that great liberality has existed, you still some deficiency exists, and that the aggregate amount falls short of the necessary means to accomplish the great end. True this was a matter of great delicacy, whether it was to come from the State or from individuals, or what their prospects wure, he knew not but that there were funds enough in various parts of the State to accomplish all they required, he could not deny, and in regard to that he would remark, that if all the persons engaged in the pursuit, which was the all absorbing thing in this country, would apply a portion of that for the amelioration of their fellow beings, then they would pursue it for a great, good, and moral principle, and raise a mobument of their usefulness more lasting and delightful to themselves and their successors than the mere name of a Dives. At the conclusion of Mr Brigger remarks, the meeting was dismissed with prayer.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN - Stated Session. —
THURSDAY, Doe 10, 1631.
Present—Boe 10, 1631.
Present—Morgan Morgans, Esc., President; Ald. Ornfin, Dodge, Sturievant, Cakley, Chapman, Kelly, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Cook, Bertton, Delamater, Frankin, Osnok-lin, and Dooley.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Printons—By Ald. Ball, pestion of William Atame to be relieved from erroneous tax. To Committee on Finance.
By Ald Oxaley, petition of Wilson Mottler to be relieved from erroneous tax. To Committee on Finance.
By Ald Oxaley, petition of A.Merwin, Trustee of Pablic School No. 1, for permission to connect with sewer in Chatham at. To the Croson Aqueduct Department, with power.
By Ald Sturievant, petition of Engine Co. No. 14 for payment of gas bill. To Committee on Fire Department.
By Ald Dooley, bill of Dr. Hepbarn for medical attendance at the 13th and 19th Ward Station Houses. To Committee on Prince.

Resolution—By Ald, Franklin,
Resolution—By Ald, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplice

mittee on Police

Krasilario That the Commassoner of Recairs and Supplies cause the sarm bell mow upon the XVII the Ward Station House that the Committee on Finance in favor of particle and the low upon the XVII the Ward Station House that the Man Ward.

Keports - Of the Committee on Finance in favor of parting Janua M Wilson for preparing indexes. Adopted on a division. viz. Advisative—Ald Griffin Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Coak, Brutton, Delonater, Franklin—IP of the Committee of the Wilson, viz. Advisative—Ald Griffin Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Coak, Brutton Committee on Finance, in favor of reducing the lith. As Adopted on a division, viz. Advisative—Ald, Griffin Dodge, Sturtevant, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Coak, Brutton, Delonater, Franklin, Booley—14.

Of the Committee on Finance, in favor of solling gore M land saxt side of Washington st., from Irla to Ganaseroutist, to George B. Smith. Advisation of the Mannata, and Coak, Brutton, Delanater, Franklin, Dosley—16.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of increasing the salaries of Mayor's Marshall, Mayor's Clerk and Messenger. Adopted on a division, viz. Afternative—Ald, Griffin Dodge, Sturtevant, Chapman, Kelly, the President, Ald, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Cook, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Dosley—16.

Of Committee on Finance to Districts No. 11 and 12, of Taylor S. High, Iossed by him in 1848 and 1891, the same having been used by the City as a dumping place for manure. Adopted on a division, viz. Afternative—Ald, Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kally, the Fresident, Ald, Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Cook, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Dowley—16.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of remuting the president, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Cook, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Dowley—17.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of remuting the president, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Cook, Britton, Delamater, Ald Griffin, Dodge, Sturt

Add. Smith, Pail, Hawe, Stiller, Detamater, Couching, Dooley-16.
Of the same recommending that the working plan of the Croton Aqueduct Department for 1822, be approved.—Adopted on a division, viz.: Afternative—Add. Griffin, Dooley, Sturtevent, Oakley, Chupman, Kelly, the Prachent, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Delamater, Cascaldent, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Delamater, Cascaldent, Ald Smith, Ball, Haws,

dent. Ald Smith, Bail, Haws, Miller, Delamater, Coscalin, Dooley-II.

Of the Committee on Wharves, &c., in favor of paying
Boutos & Tompkins for extra length on pers foot of Ames
and Hammersley sts. Adopted on a division, vic. Afternative—Ald Griffin, Dedre. Stortevant, Oakley, Chapman,
Kely, the Presslent, Ald. Smith, Bail, Haws, Miller, Delsmater, Concklin, Booley-II

Of Committee on Finance, adverse to the patition of
Payick McBarron to have interest paid him to moneye
ollected for building sewer in 25th-st. Adopted.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of selling land to Jeliux A Candee, Alfred P. Arnold & W.V. R. Arnold, out
side of 16th-st. East River.

Ald. Griffin moved to substitute a resolution that the
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund put the same up at
public auction and sell to the highest bidder, which was
carried.

arried.
The report as amended was then adopted.
Of Committee on Finance, in favor remitting personal tax of Freeman Berby. Adopted on a division, viz. Afternetive-Ald Graffin, Dodge, Stutevant, Oakley, Chasman, the President Ald Smith, Ball, Haws, Miller, Dosley

On motion, the Board then adjourned until to morrow at-COURT CALENDAR-This Day .- COMMON COURT UALENDAR—This Day.—Common PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1,489, 1,491, 1,493, 1,495, 1,495, 1,591, 1,502, 1,505, 1,507, 1,509, 1,511, 1,515, 1,517, 1,521, 1,523, 1,525, 1,527, 1,529, 1,531, 1,533. Part II.—Same case on from yesterday.

Superior Court—Monday—Nos. 18, 73, 227, 46, 31, 45, 345, 358, 763, 211, 306, 872, 284, 397, 379, 139, 300, 878, 222, 223, 99, 291, 47, 405, 406, 797, 408, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422, 422, 424, 425.

Superior Count-Before Judge Sand. Superior Court - Before Judge Sandford - Mary Marwell against Stephen Williams, and
Elica, his wife.—The parties resided in adjoining
houses in Chrystie-si, Mr. W owning the house of
which Mrs. M. hired a part. Some difficulty between Mrs. M. and Mrs. W. as to some boys in the
the yard of Mrs. M. which she had driven out, and
it is said Mrs. W. severely scratched her on the face
and neck, and spit in her face. Action is brought for
assault and battery. Verdict for plaintiff, \$225.

The London correspondent of The Philadelphan North American says. "The result of the recent elections in the United States has caused no surprise among those leading politicians in England who are known as free traders. "Pay contributed meney liberally to trang about mach a result. This is no secret. Large contributions were made in England, for the sole purpose of influencing our elections. The result was predicted months ago. It was foretold, here in London. A leading protectionist London journal warned sou to look out for the influence of British gold. The grand object, of course, was to prevent the possibility of a high protective tariff in the United States, so that English manufacturers could send their goods to our markets under a low tariff, and consequently enrich themselves at the expense of American missufacturers."

FIRE AT GENEVA.—A fire broke out in Geneva, at 8 o'clock Monday morning. The stables The London correspondent of The

Geneva, at 8 o'clock Monday morning. The stables of the Frankim House, the store house of Messre. Seelye, and the Livery stable of Mr. Lewis, were destroyed. Lewis & Colvin's loss \$300, insurance, \$200. H. B. & G. C. Szelye's toes, over insurance, about \$500. Mr. Gardiner's loss probably \$1,000.

A bare belonging to Rose & Swain,

Fellow-Cit and Let us give thanks to the Supreme

FURTHER PARTICULARS .- We learn from au authentic source that the pardon of Munoz has been confirmed, on condition of perpetual banishment to San Salvador. The same authority informs us that at a meeting of the Town Council of San Juan, resolutions were passed ordering the steamers of the Nicaragua Company to take a different channel on coming into the harbor, thus forcing them to land their passengers and freight at San Juan, instead of transferring them at once to the river boats.

fficial Gaceta, of Costa Rica, up to Nov. 22, but and in it no news of importance. Messrs. Charles Baldwin, of the U.S. Navy, and Wm. H. De Forrest, of New-York, have applied to the Government for the monopoly, for 30 years, of the right of transit across the Republic from the Atlantic to the interior. They propose to establish a line of steamers from San Juan del Norte or Greytown to Sarapiqui, a town some 60 miles from San Juan, on the river Sarapiqui, which empties into the river San Juan on the eth. From Sarapiqui they propose to open roads across the country to the capital and other principal owns. They also propose to carry the mails and all

Visit of the Press and Saw Manufacturers.

Yesterday morning, at a little past 10 o'clock, a deputation from the 300 men employed in the Printing Press and Saw Manufactory of Messra. R Hoe & Co., waited upon Kossuth to present him with address and \$400, which had been collected among them. On the appearance of the Magyar.

Mr. Alfred A. Bowen addressed Kossuth, and presented him the following letter, which he read:
GOVERNOR KOSSUTH: The workmen of the Printing Press and Saw Manufactory of Messra. R Hoe & Co. of this City, deeply sympathizing with oppressed Hungary in the adversity, stadig contribute their little, and which they ber you to accept in behalf of the noble cause you so ably advected. May the God of Justice he with Hungary and preserve you to the schievement of her independence, and the restoration of the civil, religious and political rights of her people.

of her people.

John Cally, Alfred S. Bowen, John McLaren, Stephen D. Turker, John Andrews, Gilbert Smith, Shelden McBally, Wm. L. Cotty, Wm. Farnhurst, Josiak P. Dann, T. J. Alling, Samuel Curtis, Committee.

GENTLEMEN : For this generous testimony

Mr. William Hunter, Chief Clerk of the

A very large and influential delegation